The St. John Standard

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PORTLAND, MAINE, EXERTING EVERY OUNCE OF INFLUENCE TO SECURE THE CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN GREYHOUNDS

Portland Chamber of Commerce Directs Every Move Toward Securing Consummation of the Canadian Pacific-Maine Central Deal—Portland Admits That Canada Means Much to Them—Harbor Commission Announces Plans of Big Federal Pier That Looks Tempting to Railroad Magnates.

Special to The Standard.

Portland, Me., Feb. 26.—Details of the new public state pier to be built at this port, were released by the State Harbor Commission late this afternoon in a lengthy document of some six thousand words. Condensed, the requirements are as follows:

At the outset a pier be constructed to extend outside Commercial street to the present harbor line, a distance of over 1,000 feet, with the expectation that, if desired, this pier may be lengthened at some future time if the harbor line provisions permit. The development covers one side only of the proposed site, and but one slip should be dredged. A pile structure, with either creosoted yellow pine piles or oak piles, with concrete construction above high water,—this type of construction having been shown by experience under conditions similar to those existing at Portland, to be of a permanent character. The pier to have sufficient strength to provide for an ultimate construction of a two story pier shed, although at the present time only a one story shed be constructed, this to be located at the outer end. The pier to have a platform between the shed and the slip 10 feet in width, and on the other side of the shed a depressed platform be constructed carrying two railway tracks. At the shore end the pier constructed of a sufficient width to provide suitable connections between the railroad tracks above mentioned and the railroad tracks on Commercial street.

The slip extends the entire length of the pier, having a width of over 100 feet, and dredged at the outset to at least 30 feet depth, mean low water.

The construction at the outset of a one story wooden pier shed, 90 feet in width and 500 feet in length.

The cost of the initial development above is $1,500,000, excluding the cost of the site.

Two sites are available, at the northeasterly end of the city, north of Fish Point, on the land beside the Grand Trunk Railway which gives potential advantages for development of a huge overseas terminal such as the federal government has built at other ports, something that demands consideration. The other site covers the property occupied by Greeleys' wharf, Brown's wharf and Merchants' wharf, located on front harbor, along Commercial street near the Portland bridge. The fact that the local traffic throughout the state is handled by the Maine Central Railroad, and greater still the fact that every ounce of influence is being exerted to furnish the Canadian Pacific an attractive opportunity to enter Portland, presents a strong argument for locating the pier at this point, so that it will have close connections with the Maine Central through the Portland terminal company rather than putting it near the Grand Trunk Railway, who will, in the future as in the past, probably be forced to provide facilities for the foreign commerce coming to Portland over its own lines. This latter site, however, would give the Grand Trunk an opportunity to extend their facilities further west, and connect with the pier, should they see fit to do so.

One other site which was for some time under consideration was near Union street, between the Grand Trunk and the Portland bridge, but any location farther east would add congestion along the already crowded portions of the street.

The second site mentioned is recommended by the commission for reasons thereby stated. The interest, in the new pier throughout Portland, is intense, and the prevailing spirit, fathered by the Chamber of Commerce, directs every move toward the effort of securing the Canadian Pacific-Maine Central deal being put through. Canada means much to Portland and the city thoroughly realizes just what it will mean to them here if the Canadian Pacific can only be induced to enter.

UNUSUAL STORY BEHIND ARREST OF YOUNG SOLDIER

Charged With Fraudulent Enlistment and Desertion in U. S.—Served in Canadian Army and Had Honorable Discharge.

Ayer, Mass., Feb. 26—An unusual story lay behind the locking up of Joseph Duchesne of Lowell in the guard house at Camp Devens today on charges of fraudulent enlistment and desertion. The boy, who is not quite sixteen years old, was only fourteen when he enlisted in the third United States infantry, giving his age as twenty years.

The regiment was sent to Texas and Duchesne is alleged to have deserted because he was anxious to get to France to participate in the fighting. He made his way to Canada, enlisted in the Canadian army and served eight months overseas. Recently he was returned to Canada and given an honorable discharge. He went back to his home in Lowell, where he was arrested.

DESERTERS TO GET HEAVY FINE

An Order in Council Places Minimum Fine at $250 and Maximum of $5,000.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26—The Journal-Press carries the following today:

"Deserters from military service are to be dealt with more sternly. It is understood that the government has passed an order-in-council placing the minimum fine to be imposed on such deserters at $250, and the maximum fine at $5,000.

"It is further understood that this order-in-council will be retroactive, that is to say, that any deserter who has already given himself up and been let off with a fine less than $250 can be re-arrested and re-fined at least to the minimum amount fixed in the new order. This bill means that hundreds of Quebec deserters who have been let off with a five dollar fine are liable to re-arrest."

POLES AND GERMANS STILL FIGHTING

Skirmishes Witnessed by Col. Grove of the U. S. Food Mission.

Warsaw, Tuesday, Feb. 25—(By The Associated Press)—Skirmishes between Poles and Germans continue. Some fighting was witnessed by Colonel William R. Grove of the United States food mission, forty miles west of Kalisz, near Kropotchin, where he arrived during a light cannonade and machine gun fire. Twenty-four Poles were wounded.

Colonel Grove said today that he was unable to say what provoked the fighting, but that the Germans certainly began the attack. Colonel Grove said food conditions were fair.

THE WORKMEN'S AND SAILORS' COUNCIL ASK ASSISTANCE

Munich, Feb. 26—(Havas)—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has sent a wireless despatch, addressed to the Proletariat of all countries, appealing to them to assist the council to realize a peace which will give the German Proletariat the possibility of new life.

The despatch says the Bavarian Government temporarily is a government by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

BOLIVIA WANTS PACIFIC OUTLET

Believed That the Tacna and Arica Dispute Will be Amicably Settled.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 26—Bolivia has decided to ask the peace conference for an outlet to the Pacific, according to an announcement made by the Bolivian legation here today.

The statement says that the location of this outlet has not been suggested, and denies that any mention has been made of Tacna and Arica, as previously announced.

A despatch from Buenos Aires under date of February 25 said that according to advices from La Paz the Bolivian minister at Paris had reported that Great Britin and France had received favorably Bolivia's proposal to settle the Tacna and Arica question by the annexation of both of these provinces to Bolivia.

THE QUESTION OF WARSHIPS

Their Disposal Will be Left to Delegates at Peace Conference.

London, Feb. 26—The question of the destruction of the surrendered warships is a matter for the peace conference to decide, according to announcement made in the House of Lords today by the Earl of Lytton, civil lord and parliamentary secretary to the admiralty.

PROVIDE ANNUITY FOR LADY LAURIER

Understood That Proposal Has Been Tentatively Advanced on Behalf of Government.

Ottawa, Feb. 26—A movement is on foot at the capital to have parliament provide an annuity for Lady Laurier. It is understood that the proposal has been tentatively advanced on behalf of the government, but it is not known if Lady Laurier would accept. While Sir Wilfrid was not a man of wealth, it is stated that he carried considerable life insurance.

Undoubtedly parliament will make provision for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the deceased statesman. The monument will be erected on Parliament Hill, already adorned by the statues of Queen Victoria, Sir John MacDonald, Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, Lafontaine and others.

N. S. ASSEMBLY MEETS TODAY

There Are Six Vacancies in the House Convening—Five Resignations and One Death.

Halifax, Feb. 26—There are six vacancies in the House of Assembly which will meet tomorrow. Two seats are vacant from Cape Breton county, caused by the resignation of R. H. Butts and J. C. Douglas; one in Digby, caused by the resignation of J. W. Comeau; one in Lunenburg, caused by the resignation of J. W. Margeson; one in Pictou, caused by the resignation of R. H. MacKay, and one in Victoria county, caused by the death of John Morrison.

Others who will not be present at the opening, will be Colonel J. L. Ralston, overseas, and Hector McInnes, who is in Ottawa attending the supreme court of Canada.

FALL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Proposition to be Made That All Legislation be Completed by Easter and a Special Session Later.

Ottawa, Feb. 26—It is rumored in the lobbies, tonight, that the Government contemplates making a proposal to the opposition that Government legislation should all be passed by Easter, and that another session should be called in the Fall. No overtures regarding this have yet been made.

SIXTY CASES OF DESERTERS WERE HEARD IN MONTREAL

They Were up for Failure to Report for Medical Examination or Failure to Register Under the Military Service Act—Let Off With Light Punishment.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 26.—Sixty cases of deserters, who either failed to report for medical examination or for service, or failed to register under the Military Service Act, were heard today in the police court by Judge Lanctot, in the majority of instances the men pleading guilty and were sentenced to six hours' detention in some cases, and to fines of from $10 to $25 in others. The accused were placed in three categories, according to the accusations. Those who failed to register, those who failed to report for medical examination, and those who failed to report for service. The first class, according to the Military Service Act, is punishable by a jail sentence up to five years, while the other two classes have the option of a fine as well.

"I cannot sentence the accused in class one to a long term in jail," said Judge Lanctot "because I don't want innocent young men to become contaminated in the prison cells. It would not be justice."

His Lordship fixed the terms at six hours for the men of this class, after explaining the situation to the accused, and to the representatives of the Government, who expressed themselves as being in accordance with the Judge's ideas in the matter.

AN APPALLING NARRATIVE OF INHUMAN CRIME

Revealed in the Official Report of the Esthonian Authorities on Bolshevik Atrocities in Esthonia.

Copenhagen, Feb. 26—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's Ltd.)—An appalling narrative of inhuman crime is revealed in the official report of the Esthonian authorities on Bolshevik atrocities committed in Esthonia, especially Wesenberg and Dorpat.

The graves of those murdered at Wesenberg were opened on February 17 in the presence of the town governor. Three graves were found to contain 82 corpses. Skulls were shattered and bodies bayonetted. An eye witness of the execution, who escaped, described the terrible scene when the victims were placed on the edge of the grave and shot, indiscriminately, trampled into the graves and finished with the butts of rifles. The vicinity of the graves was littered with torn clothing, brains, fragments of skulls and hair, while the grass was covered with congealed blood.

Similar blood-thirstyness was witnessed at Dorpat, where the murdered victims were dropped into the river through holes in the ice. Recovered bodies revealed many arms and legs broken and one with the eyes put out.

The prisoners captured were robbed of clothes and valuables, led to a cellar and killed with hatchets and bombs. Examination of the cellar showed bodies piled up thickly in unnatural positions. The walls were splashed with blood.

Bolshevik fury also raged against the peasantry, many of whom were mutilated and murdered. Thirty women were killed at Narva by stones being tied around their necks and being thrown into the river.

SHIPPEGAN POTATO CASE

Argued in the Canadian Supreme Court at Ottawa Wednesday — Case Was Aired in This City Last Spring.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26—In the Supreme Court today argument in Fawcett vs. Hatfield was concluded and judgment reserved.

O'Leary vs. Smith was next argued. The appellant sold respondent five hundred bushels of potatoes coming by water from Shippegan, Gloucester county, N. B., to be loaded on cars at Newcastle. The goods were loaded as agreed, consigned to Centreville and when arrived there part were found to be frozen. In an action by appellant for the price the case turned on the condition of the potatoes when loaded. The jury found all facts in favor of appellant but the appeal division set aside a verdict in his favor and ordered a new trial for misdirection and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

Teed, K. C. appeared for the appellant. Baxter, K. C. and R. P. Hartley for the respondent.

STEALS GOODS FROM RY. CO.

Young Lad of Thirteen Years Arrested on Charge of Stealing Freight from Bedford, N. S. Sheds.

Halifax, Feb. 26—A few days ago the railway agent at Bedford reported to the police that the freight shed had been broken into and a number of articles stolen. The result was that a 13 year old lad, who recently escaped from the Halifax Industrial School, and whose father, at the time he was committed to that institution, was overseas, was arrested. The lad admitted the theft of a large quantity of goods which he dragged some distance into the woods. He remained in the woods all night, and saw two boys and a woman take the stuff away. He also directed the officers to the houses to which the goods had been taken, practically all the articles being recovered. The youth will be arraigned in the juvenile court.

MORE WORK FOR COMMISSION

Paris, Feb. 26—The Allied representatives at their meeting at the Quai d'Orsay, today, discussed the allotting to commissions for consideration the frontier questions affecting enemy states, according to an official announcement this evening.

The conditions under which Belgian claims and the problems thereof shall be considered were laid down.

PRODIGAL SONS FAIL TO SEE THE BEACON LIGHT

Strong Speeches Made by Liberal Unionists in the Commons Wednesday.

MR. CALDER HANDLED TARIFF GENTLY

Tariff Question is One That Looms up on the Horizon as Dangerous and Not Passed About by Members.

MR. CARVELL OFFERS FOOD FOR THOUGHT

He Spoke Seriously of the Financial Problems Confronting the Government Today.

Special to The Stanadrd.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.—Mr. D. D. MacKenzie's "light in the window to guide wandering Liberals back into the opposition fold" has apparently not been noticed by two such precious prodigal sons as Hon. J. A. Calder and Hon. F. B. Carvell. Both Mr. Carvell and Mr Calder were heard in the Commons today, and, while the former made no reference to his political position, the man from the Plains made it quite emphatic that he was not looking for forgiveness, and was quite unrepentant about what he had done.

"I wish to speak as one of the 'separated brethren,'" said Mr. Calder.

"There are quite a few of us on this side of the house, and there are many thousands out in the country. And I want to say that when a man has the conviction that he has done that which is right, he does not need to worry. There are those who would drive me out of the Liberal party. They cannot drive me out of the Liberal party. I am still a Liberal, but there are bigger things before the country just now than mere party politics."

M. Calder spoke with great spirit, although with measured deliberation, and his plain declaration to the Opposition that it did not have a monopoly of the Liberalism of the country delighted the Liberal Unionists, the vast majority of whom resent the insinuations that they are apostates to their former principles.

Mr. Calder took up the tariff, but handled it as gently as if it were trinitro toluol. "In the question of the tariff," he said, "all the elements of disunion exists. I am referring to the fiscal cleavage between the east and the west. We may as well look the facts right in the face."

But looking the facts in the face was as near as Mr. Calder seemed anxious for the moment to get to them, and after again emphasizing the danger, "it is one of the questions on the horizon that looks dangerous," he passed on with the remark that they would have an opportunity to consider the problem later on.

It was the first big speech Mr. Calder has made to the House, and, judging from the applause it called forth, he scored an easy triumph. There were a few hard shelled Tories, who rubbed their eyes when he declared that the greatest menace in the country at the present time is the politician "looking for votes"—This was not the "Jim" Calder they knew in the brave old days—but they joined in the cheers just the same.

The House realized that Mr. Calder's was a keynote speech, a speech intended for the guidance of Liberal Unionists in the party caucus that is to be held tomorrow, and it saw in the cheers of those Liberal Unionists a death blow to the hopes of non-coalition Liberals for a breach in the Government ranks.

Lacking the spectacular interest of Mr. Calder's effort, the speech of Mr. Carvell offered more food for thought. Never an unthinking optimist, Mr. Carvell spoke seriously of the financial problems confronting us, presenting the House with statistics which, were it not for unprecedented achievements during the war ,revealing unthought of national capabilities, would be well calculated to cause a sense of fear and panic.

The only opposition speaker of the day was Mr. J. H. Sinclair, of Guysboro. Mr. Sinclair adopted the role of a scold and looked out upon the world and things in general through blue spectacles. Under Union Government's incapacity and wickedness he saw disaster and decay on every side, and, while some of the things he said may have ordinarily challenged attention, they were weakened and marred by a lot of irrevelant exaggeration and a complete inability to discern a single thing in the situation that was good.

THE ESSEQUIBO DUE MARCH 4TH

Portland, Me., Feb. 26—The Essequibo, the second hospital ship to leave Liverpool for this port with wounded Canadian soldiers, is expected to arrive here March fourth, according to advices received today. The steamer has seven hundred wounded men.

OPPONENTS TO LEAGUE REMAIN UNCHANGED

President Wilson's Dinner Party to Members of Congressional Foreign Relations Committee Didn't Produce Desired Results.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FREELY DISCUSSED

President Quoted as Saying That Any Nation Could Withdraw from the League if it so Desired.

THINKS THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS SAFE

Mandatories in the Constitution Are Not Compulsory But Require Consent of the Nation to Which the Mandatory Was Assigned.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Views of Republican members of the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee who oppose the proposed constitution of the League of Nations, apparently were unchanged after a long dinner conference tonight with President Wilson at the White House. This opinion was expressed by both Democrats and Republican senators.

Discussion of the constitution presented to the peace conference was said to be quite general, and the president was questioned closely, especially by Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut. Republican Leader Lodge and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, former secretary of state, took very little part.

The president, after making an opening explanatory statement, answered all questions freely and specifically emphasized that his guests were free to discuss the conference and all its information, newspaper men or others.

One question, on which much time was spent, was whether a nation once in the league could withdraw, raised by Senator Brandegee. The president was said to have held that any country could withdraw, but Mr. Senator Brandegee said this would be impossible under the constitution as now drafted.

President Wilson denied that the league plan would interfere with the Monroe doctrine, declaring that the doctrine would be guaranteed by all the members in the world society.

The president was said to have held that the mandatories in the constitution were not compulsory, but required the consent of the nations, to which the mandatory was assigned.

On the question of American sovereignty, the president was said to have taken the position that the recession of American sovereignty was not a new precedent, being an incident of every treaty.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Senate Committee said the president held that the decisions of the league's legislative council on disarmament would not be binding, until specifically approved by each signatory nation, and that, consequently, the American congress would have the opportunity to pass on the apportionment of armament for every nation concerned. The president said this section had been misconstrued.

Concerning the clause giving the right to the league to consider acts threatening world peace President Wilson said that the clause was indefinite and would be made more clear by writing in a safeguard which would require that every recommendation by the council should be unanimous. It also was said that the president informed the senators and representatives that the disarmament provision would not interfere with the military training of men, but that it was evident that a trained body of men would not be a danger to world peace if their armament supplies were kept in check.

Mr. Wilson said the provision for enforcing the determination of the council, in case it was disobeyed by any nation, would apply in only one case, and that where the party against whom a decision was rendered, had property, including territory in its possession, which it would not surrender.

In conceding that some sovereignty must be surrendered by membership in the league, the president declared it was inconceivable that there could be any concert of action by nations to eliminate war and protect the weak unless each nation was willing to give up something.

Denying that the league meant usurpation of the powers of congress to declare war, the president said the league merely was a promise by the locality making power that its congress would do all in its power to carry out the agreement, a situation which prevailed in many present treaties.

NEED OF ACTION EMPHASIZED BY BRITISH BANKER

The Labor Situation in Its Bearing on the Future of British Industry is Dominant Question in London.

INDUSTRY IS STAGNANT ALARMED AND NERVOUS

Statistics Showing Enormous Growth of American Export Trade and Shipping Output Causes Alarm.

PREMIER'S TALK TO MINERS HAS HELPED

Bankers Fully Realize the Need of Action to Prepare for Future Trade Expansion

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.)
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London, Feb. 26.—The labor situation, in its bearing on the future of British industry is entirely the dominant question here, and the debate in both branches of the national legislature shows the extent of its influence among all classes.

Lord Crawford has described industry as stagnant, alarmed and nervous, and this is scarcely an exaggeration.

Strenuous efforts are being made to grapple with the numerous issues which are causing unrest. The government's decision to call a conference of employers and employes, and the Premier's prolonged talk to the miners' executive, during which he requested postponement of a strike decision until opportunity had been afforded to make a thorough inquiry into mining conditions, have somewhat eased the tension.

Statistics showing the enormous growth of American export trade and shipping output provide texts for strong appeals against any labor action which might retard trade recovery in Great Britain, and these are underlined by the visit to Europe of Messrs. Vanderlip and Benedict, president and vice-president of the National City Bank, to lay foundations for a great extension of American banking enterprise, and by other evidences of the restless energy of American financial and commercial interests.

A new banking organization entitled The British Overseas Bank has been formed here under the auspices of prominent banking concerns. This helps to show that British bankers also fully realize the need of action to prepare for future trade expansion But success depends upon a speedy labor settlement and a production sufficient to permit a re-entry into the foreign markets forfeited during the war.

The British Treasury has modified procedure in the consideration of applications for permission to issue fresh capital, promising speedier decisions but maintaining restrictions in order to insure preference for reconstruction enterprise and supervision over the export of capital to prevent a drain in view of the heavy adverse balance of trade.

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU TOOK AN AUTOMOBILE DRIVE WEDNESDAY

He Was Warmly Acclaimed Everywhere and Said He Felt Better for the Trip in the Bright Sunshine—Hopes to Attend the Meeting of the Peace Conference Today.

Paris, Feb. 26.—M. Clemenceau, who left his home today for the first time since the shooting, returned again at 5.55 o'clock, having driven in his automobile as far as Versailles. He was warmly acclaimed everywhere, and said he felt better for the trip in the bright sunshine. Tonight, it was said that the Premier's condition was excellent, that he had not been fatigued by his ride, and that he hoped to attend the meeting of the Peace Conference tomorrow.

The route taken by the Premier's automobile was chosen by M. Clemenceau himself. It lay through the Avenue Bois de Boulogne, into the Bois, then past the lake and the Longchamps race course stands, and through Saint Cloud Park to Versailles.

At Versailles the automobile stopped in the grand courtyard of the Palace. Here the Premier got out, took a stroll through the park and visited the Senate Hall. Afterwards M. Clemenceau sat on a bench, and waited for the return of his automobile. Numerous promenaders, most of them soldiers, cheered the Premier lustily as he re-entered his car to return to Paris. As the car passed through the streets of the city, M. Clemenceau again was given a hearty reception.

When he returned to his residence, President Poincare called on the Premier and remained for ten minutes talking with him.

Dr. Laubery said tonight that M. Clemenceau was delighted with his trip.